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STEPHENS SPEAKS

AND ACCEPTS THE DEMOCRATIC GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

Atlanta, Ga., July 28, 1882.—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Atlanta, Ga.: Dear Sir—We have been appointed a committee of the democratic convention of the state of Georgia to convey to you the intelligence of the fact that you have received the nomination of that body for the office of governor for the coming term. We take pleasure in discharging this duty, and in accordance with the wish of the convention, we cordially request you to signify your acceptance of the same.

We have the honor to be yours, respectfully,
PHILIP M. RUSSELL,
H. W. HOPKINS,
ALLEN FORT,
R. S. BURCH,
H. S. SMITH,
WASHINGTON DESSAU,
JOHN O. WADDELL,
J. N. GILMORE,
POPE BARROW.

MR. STEPHENS' REPLY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., July 25, 1882.—Messrs. Philip M. Russell, H. W. Hopkins, Allen Fort, R. S. Burch, H. S. Smith, Washington Dessau, John O. Waddell, J. N. Gilmore, Pope Barrow, Committee, etc.—Dear Sirs: Your letter of the 20th inst., officially informing me that I had received the nomination of the state democratic convention for the office of governor for the coming term, and requesting me to signify my acceptance thereof, was handed me that day on the eve of my departure from Atlanta; and under the heavy pressure of business since my return to Washington, this is the first convenient opportunity I have had to respond to the same.

Allow me now to say that the nomination is cheerfully accepted; and for the great honor thus conferred upon me, under existing circumstances, I take this occasion to express to you and through you to those whom you represent, my feelings of profound gratitude.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Be assured, if under Providence I shall live, and be elected, it shall be my earnest desire and endeavor to perform the high and responsible duties confided to me as that no one of any party or class or condition of life, can justly say, at the expiration of the term, that he or she suffered any injury or wrong from any act of commission or omission or neglect on my part.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

Those time-honored principles of democracy to which the convention in its platform refers, in which I was reared, and to which I shall ever adhere, are, indeed, I believe, the basis upon which all our past glory was achieved, and to which for our higher career in the future we can only hopefully look. Some of these it may be proper here to set forth, as they were announced by Jefferson, the great founder of the party, more than three quarters of a century ago:

THE JEFFERSONIAN CREED.

"Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political."

"The support of the state governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."

"A jealous care of the right of election by the people."

"Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority—the vital principle of republics from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism."

"The supremacy of the civil over the military authority."

"Economy in the public expense that labor may be lightly burdened."

"Encouragement of agriculture and commerce, its handmaid."

"Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of person, under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by jury impartially selected."

"These are some of the principles which constitute the creed of our political faith, the text of civil instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust, and should," said Jefferson, "we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retract our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to liberty and safety."

THE PLATFORM ENDORSED.

The foregoing, gentlemen, embodies the leading ideas and principles by which my administration shall be governed, if the people of Georgia shall call me to her chief executive chair. They are all in strict accord with the broad, liberal and catholic platform adopted by the convention which I most cordially endorse. May I entertain the hope and express the wish that all in our beloved state who desire good government may unite in harmonious action in sustaining these fundamental principles and thus secure the peace and prosperity of the old commonwealth as well as promote the peace, prosperity and happiness of our matchless federal union of states.

For you, personally, gentlemen, please accept my kindest regards as well as my best wishes for our common country.

Yours truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

The Virginia Straightouts.

RICHMOND, July 26.—The central committee of the straightout republicans met to-day, postponed indefinitely the call of the state convention and selected Rev. J. M. Dawson, colored, as republican candidate for congressman-at-large.

RECOMPENSE FOR REED.

A Movement to Pay Captain's Legal Expenses—Cameron's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The senate, soon after being called to order, resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The question was upon the motion of Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to recommit the bill with instructions to eliminate all general legislation changing existing laws in regard to the navy. During the debate which followed Mr. Williams interrupted and offered an amendment to the proposed sundry civil bill directing the attorney general to ascertain what would be a just and reasonable compensation for the services rendered by Charles H. Reed in defense of Charles J. Guiteau, and to make an allowance therefor not exceeding \$5,000. Referred to the committee on appropriations. The debate on the naval bill was then resumed. Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, a member of the appropriation committee, said the reduction in the item for the miscellaneous pay of the navy under the new arrangement was \$186,324, and a similar saving occurred in other items. If the pending motion prevailed the appropriations committee would have to draft a bill upon the basis of the one of last year, which appropriated more than the one now pending. He, therefore, opposed recommitment in the interest of economy.

The motion to recommit the naval bill to the appropriations committee, with instructions to eliminate all features of general legislation, was debated until 5 p.m. The vote was then taken and it was lost—yeas 29, nays 34. The senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned. The senate committee on the following nomination: James Kelly Weaver, of West Virginia, to be secretary of legation and consul general of the United States at Vienna; John T. Roberson, of Tennessee, to be consul of the United States at Beirut; William G. Henderson to be collector of customs at the district of St. Johns, Florida.

THROUGH INDIAN TERRITORY. The house disposed of considerable business of minor interest, and then the floor was accorded to the committee on Indian affairs, which called up the senate bill granting the right of way to railroad and telegraph purposes to the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad company through the hands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians. Passed after some debate.

NICHOLSON IN EGYPT. Mr. Williams, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the resolution calling on the secretary of the navy for copies of all correspondence with or instructions to Rear Admiral Nicholson relative to the extraordinary threat to open fire upon the city of Alexandria, Egypt, under certain circumstances, and also to inform the house whether he has been informed that American sailors and officers have been performing police duty in Alexandria under the British admiral. Mr. Williams, stating that the committee had possession of all the information on the subject, asked that the resolution be tabled, and the documents containing the information printed. So ordered.

A proposition to adjourn over till Monday received but few votes, and then at 4:15 the house adjourned until to-morrow.

THE VENAL PRESS

Receives a Day's Attention From the Star Route Judge and Attorney.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The criminal court this morning, Mr. Merrick rose and said that before beginning the regular proceedings he felt bound to call the attention of the court to certain circumstances which placed the government under great disadvantage in the presentation of their evidence. He wished to move for a rule upon A. C. Buell, editor of the Capital, a Sunday paper, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in an article published in that paper on July 25th. He said that the article was a gross libel upon the government, and had used other abusive and libelous language. He also desired a rule upon Buell, Helm, Ringwalt, Hack and E. W. Brady, brother of the defendants, representative of the Evening Critic, and upon O. K. Harris, one of the editors of that paper for a similar abuse of Walsh and of ex-Attorney General Mac Veagh and ex-Postmaster General Chandler. In these articles the first part published one day, and the second upon another day, these gentlemen had been abused in the same uncouth, vituperative language. They were still witnesses under process of court, and had not been discharged. Mr. Merrick then read some of the headlines from the articles, such as "Mac Veagh Gets Muddled," "Lying Tom James on the Stand," and so on. "The three gentlemen, for some reason, seem to have become the objects of the deepest vituperation of the press while under charge of the court, and while giving testimony. These articles were intended to intimidate and frighten other witnesses from giving testimony, and to place the government at great disadvantage in obtaining witnesses for the reason that sensitive gentlemen felt great diffidence and unwillingness to appear and become objects of such abuse. He wished to file motions in seque upon the other side and call them at the proper time."

MR. TOTTEN'S COMPLAINT. Mr. Totten, in reply, called attention to articles in the New York papers, the great dailies, as they were called, in which scandalous articles and reflections upon the court itself, as well as upon the defendants, had appeared from day to day.

THE COURT DECIDES. The court said it would not do to set off one crime against another. Both parties would be brought to punishment. If the charges were true, so far as the assaults upon the court were concerned, he had never seen them. Sometimes he received an anonymous article, but he threw it in the waste-basket without reading it.

AFRAID OF THE PRESS. It seemed impossible to have a fair trial in this country any way, because of the newspapers. There might, however, be some advantages in free press. The court warned the jury against paying any attention to the newspapers. Honest and bright men had ceased to pay any attention to them, and public opinion could not be influenced by newspapers bought and controlled by interested parties. So the jury was treated with the utmost contempt. When this trial began there seemed to have been a concerted attack on the court, not upon the jury, for so far they had expressed no opinion, and not upon the witnesses, for none had been summoned. An opinion in one direction upon one day seemed to have an effect upon these writers, and a decision in another direction upon the later day would call for the bitterest censure. If the parties interested thought that they were going to help their case by these articles they were mistaken. These hired scribblers were living upon their means. It was a loss of money. The court finally gave Merrick leave to file his motions, and the trials was proceeded with, the day being mainly occupied by a contention between counsel.

A Mail Coach Robbed. SHREVEPORT, La., July 27.—About 9 o'clock this morning the Minden mail stage was robbed by two masked men near Clark's bayou, 15 miles from here. They cut the mail pouch, securing thirteen registered packages. Four passengers and the driver were relieved of money and jewelry. The robbers escaped, carrying off the nuts of two of the wheels of the coach.

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EGYPT AROUSED.

VOLUNTEERS POURING IN TO ARAB'S ASSISTANCE.

The Better Classes of Musulman and Notables Adhering to the New Government—Summary Measures Against Enemies of the Khedive—The Ladies Organizing.

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.—An official telegram from the rebel government, dated Cairo, July 26th, says: Armaments continue on an extensive scale. Volunteers are arriving from upper and lower Egypt. Some chiefs of the Bedouins, who prior to the bombardment were known as partisans of the khedive, have promised fidelity and all the best class of Musulmans, including princes and princesses of the khedive's family now in Cairo are aiding this government. Ladies have formed committees for the preparation of lint. The British have been defeated in two engagements, and the British fleet is being driven from the harbor. The British fleet is being driven from the harbor. The British fleet is being driven from the harbor.

THE VOTE OF CREDIT. In the house of commons this afternoon, Sir William Harcourt, home secretary, refused to answer the question relative to the arrest of O'Brien in Venezuela for connection with the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Burke, on the ground that it would be inconsistent with public interests. Mr. Gladstone said the government had no intention of passing the bill, and that the bill was not a matter of public interest. The bill was then passed by a vote of 275 to 19.

IN THE FRENCH CHAMBERS. The announcement of Turkey's intervention—The credit vote postponed.

PARIS, July 27.—In the chamber of deputies yesterday M. Say, minister of finance, stated that it would be impossible this year to convert the five per cent rentes. A dispatch to the Times says the committee of the chamber which rejected the proposal for a second vote of credit of 9,500,000 francs yesterday, contains neither a majority for intervention nor a majority against it, but it rejected it because it was unable to agree on either policy. It depends entirely on De Freycinet whether the credit is carried or not. If he is so ill inspired as not to clearly make it a question of confidence he will certainly fall. At a council of ministers De Freycinet stated that Turkey was ready to dispatch troops to Egypt in accordance with the conditions of the identical note. In the chamber to-day M. De Freycinet announced that Turkey had accepted the proposal of the conference for intervention in Egypt. He said that he was waiting further information, and that the government was anxious to consult with England, and he therefore moved that debate on the motion for a second vote of credit be postponed until Saturday. The chamber assented.

A BOGUS ASSASSIN. A Scotchman in Venezuela tries to Get Free Passage Back Home.

DUBLIN, July 27.—It appears that Westgate or O'Brien, arrested in Venezuela on his confession of participation in the murder of Lord Cavendish, is a Scotchman, and from the knowledge the police have of his movements, the authorities are confident that he is a bogus assassin. The alleged assassin gives his name as William Westgate. He was arrested on the 16th instant on his own confession. He shipped on the 8th of May, under the name of O'Brien, on the steamer "Adelphi," bound for Venezuela. He says he left Dublin on the night of the 6th of May by steamer to Swansea. The names of three of his accomplices and other details of the murders were taken from his confession. He says that the price of the deed was £20 to each of the assassins. He says that he was employed by Mr. O'Connor and other influential persons. Parties who have seen the man give credence to his confession. In appearance the man is tall and slender. He says that the price of the deed was £20 to each of the assassins. 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selling. Terms liberal. Address W.,
July 25—dlw Care Constitution.

AT THE CAPITOL.

GOSSIP OF INTEREST TO GEORGIANS.

Congressman Blount's Opinion in the Matter of the Potomac Flats—The Delusion and Snare of the Internal Revenue Bill—Consideration for Rice Requisition—Personal Points.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The recent threat of Mr. Beck to speak over all his old tariff speeches before the senate finishes the consideration of that question reminds me of a criticism I recently heard a sensible democrat pass upon his party. Said he, "I think our friends are committing an error in trying to 'make a record' on a great many questions in this congress. The republicans have control of both houses, and are responsible to the country for whatever is done. We talked in the caucus about making a record on the tariff, when anybody ought to know that we can't hold the party solid in any attitude we might take on the question." Mr. Beck shows that there was some sincerity in his threat to talk all his knowledge on the tariff. He went at it again to-day in his usual vigorous, jerky style alluding bluntly to "the packed tariff" "concession," and delivering himself of other emphatic declarations on the prospect of a just revision of the tariff. A whole day went in talk, with only one vote taken in the senate. Such small speed will keep congress here until the middle of August.

THE FLATS ONCE MORE.
The house, under the head of Mr. Blount, rejected the report of the conference committee on the river and harbor bill. The objectionable feature of the report was the item of \$400,000 to reclaim the Potomac flats. Not the amount but the system was objected to. The government was to buy the flats and then the property to be thus improved, and in the opinion of Mr. Blount that question should be cleared up before any such expenditure is made. The plan reported has also the disadvantage of the danger that it will damage other property. Washington finds the flats a serious source of trouble, if not of malaria. Every effort to reclaim them has been extravagant, or impracticable, the present plan being the second one. Mr. Blount has exposed and beaten in the house. The republicans may muster enough strength to reconsider to-morrow and put this through despite its defects. They have made an awkward escape from Tucker's free ship amendment and lost all the honor of retrenchment they tried to win by the proposition to give a relate to foreign purchasers. When a point escapes the observation of Mr. Randolph Tucker, you can cut a deep notch in the stock of your remembrance. All the talk on taxation has developed little good to the masses of the southern people except the lightening of the burden on tobacco and the protection the senate amendment affords to trade by providing for a relate. The internal revenue bill has proven

with little improvement from the senate's long tinkering on it. From the tariff commission I heard nobody expects the hope of any very valuable reforms. The plan of South Carolina and Georgia are getting up their figures to prove the claims of rice for kindly consideration. Colonel John Screven, of Savannah, will probably act as their attorney, and it is not unlikely that he will make a strong plea for them. He will personally appear before the commission when it reaches here on its long bill of fare. There is talk of laying it heavier on cotton ties, and strangely enough it is expected that the planter will talk the stuff about the planter selling his ties on the cotton at a profit.

These kind-hearted non-monopolists appear to be engaged in a plot to make the southern planter grow rich in the junk business. Every old sophistry of protectionists is being hauled out, and brushed up for use in this emergency. The monopolists will have their own way too. They find an almost solid support among the republicans, while the democrats are quarreling with each other about their differences on the tariff. If we had a very high tariff on talking now it would be a relief. The senate is trying its lungs and the country's patience. The session ought to have ended three weeks ago. It is not such a big bowl on the subject as in this state, for instance—no separate anti-monopoly organization. The nearest approach to it is a small body of greenbackers, who scarcely count for anything.

Mr. Thurman refused to express any opinion on the anti-monopoly question. He said he did not care to give any off-hand view of a subject which needed a great deal of study. He declared all states efforts to the effect that he had been politically killed by accepting a retractor from the railroads as utter "boosh."

Interest in the fate of Peru he construed more interest in the Credit Industrial. This or some other error of judgment may account for Mr. Randall's statement that I was talking to him about the Credit Industrial in a tone directly contrary to that which I was constantly using in my official correspondence. The absence of all possible motive for misleading Randall relieves me from making any argument on that point. I have no recollection of ever writing a line to Randall or receiving a line from him. Our intercourse was always polite; was always of his own seeking; was always impartial; and was never for a single moment in a confidential. The respect I feel for Mr. Blount prevents any future expression in regard to his position than to sincerely regret that he should as minister plenipotentiary so entirely identified himself with the interests of a private corporation foreign to his own country, and to the foreign country to which he was accredited, and quite as ready, according to Count Montefiore, to aid Chili and Peru. In writing this I trust it is not in this Congress this tiresome subject. I beg to remind your honorable committee that at the outset of this investigation a prolonged and even vindictive effort was made to prove that the department of state had favored and endeavored to promote the interests of the Peruvian company. Many parts of my dispatches were quoted, and forced and erroneous constructions put upon them, to prove they must have been written to help the Peruvian company. The effort, however, broke down. The chief witness, Shepherd, became entirely discredited, and five of his counsel, over their own signatures, showed his testimony on one important point to be absolutely false. As the charge in regard to the Peruvian company was practically abandoned or at least totally disproved the accusation about the Credit Industrial was started. It originated with the same men, was piled in a large party by the same agencies and with similar identity of tactics. Dispatches that a little while before were unmistakably the Peruvian company were now perceived to refer without doubt to the Credit Industrial, and though the company was opposite and hostile, the flexibility of the dispatches could, in some paragraphs, accurately represent either. Mr. Chairman, two statements of that conflict cannot be true, but our lessons in logic teach us they can both be false. I submit to you that in this case they have both been proved false. All I ask—and I have a right to ask this—is that the foreign policy of the government when I was at the head of the department of state shall be judged by its official acts, its official dispatches and its official records. I ask that the true history of the great questions shall (sheet 32) not be determined by wayside talk, by hearsay of interested parties, by errors of memory, by shreds of pieces of idle gossip, by misrepresentations of the malignant or by misapprehensions of the ignorant. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

THURMAN'S VIEWS.
The Ohio Ex-Senator Rises to Explain the Situation in His State—The Temperance Issue.
NEW YORK, July 27.—Ex-Senator A. G. Thurman, of Ohio, in reply to questions by a Mail and Express reporter, relating to the political situation in Ohio, said: "I think we have a very strong ticket in that state and that our chances of carrying the day are very good. Nearly all the candidates have been in Ohio. All the nominees are men of sterling intellect and known integrity. They form a very strong ticket indeed."
"On what issue is the campaign based?"
"The temperance issue, mainly. Of this question the democrats have taken a broad and liberal view. While deploring the curse of intemperance as much as anybody, they are of the opinion that restrictive laws such as the temperance fanatics advocate would only increase the evil instead of remedying it. The republicans, on the other hand, are favoring this temperance element. I think it will prove disastrous to them. At any rate, they will lose the vote for the Grots, for the Grots, while not addicted as a rule to the consumption of alcoholic liquor, are opposed in principle to any restriction in their sale. They will therefore probably vote with the democrats."
"Is anti-monopoly also a campaign issue in Ohio?"
"Well, returned the senator with a quizzical smile, 'both parties have an anti-monopoly plank in their platform—a clause against the encroachment of corporations. But here in Ohio there is not such a big bowl on the subject as in this state, for instance—no separate anti-monopoly organization. The nearest approach to it is a small body of greenbackers, who scarcely count for anything.'"

Mr. Thurman refused to express any opinion on the anti-monopoly question. He said he did not care to give any off-hand view of a subject which needed a great deal of study. He declared all states efforts to the effect that he had been politically killed by accepting a retractor from the railroads as utter "boosh."

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA BILL to be Passed for Consideration in the Senate.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—Senator Williams, of Kentucky, has given notice that he will press for consideration, in the morning hour, day by day, the pleuro-pneumonia bill passed some weeks ago by the house. The bill is of the greatest importance to the cattle industry of the country. While not perfect, as Mr. Saunders, of the cattle commission, remarked at the time it passed the house, it is a step in the right direction. It imposes a penalty upon shippers and transporters of cattle for taking and removing through any state or territory animals which have been exposed to have contracted contagious diseases, especially pleuro-pneumonia. In the opinion of the commission the law should provide for the location of pleuro-pneumonia, and then prohibit all removals of stock from localities where the disease exists. There are many localities where the pleuro-pneumonia is known to exist, most of it being probably in Maryland. Nearly all the cattle about Baltimore, and right here in Washington and vicinity, are afflicted with it, and it spreads slowly from farm to farm. If not suppressed it will soon cross the mountains and only the best of cattle will be able to stand the Spanish fever, which prevails in Texas.

Some Rich Actors.
Joe Howard in the Philadelphia Times.
There are very few rich doctors, and fewer rich actors. John Overton, who made his money by saving, and lost it in speculation. Joe Jefferson made a fortune by saving. He rarely spends anything, yet more rarely gives. Edwin Booth is coming money. He had much at one time, sank it with more baggage to his friends, went into bankruptcy, to the grief of his creditors, re-began to work and to save, and is now holding on to every dollar with the grip of avarice. Charles R. Thorne, through the death of his wife, which will enjoy the income of a handsome estate, about \$400,000 I hear. Robson, having found a Mascotte in the person of William H. Crane, has made and kept a small fortune. McKee Rankin and his wife have a handsome estate. Maggie Mitchell and Lotta Crabtree are well off. The reports of Mary Anderson's money are exaggerated. She will have a fortune in time, if she saves her cash, but she hasn't it yet. Lester Wallack would not cut up at it very far. Now, what others are there with money? You can't tell them. I certainly cannot.

The Origin of Dorsey's "Soap."
From the Philadelphia Press.
In one of the small towns I bought limes and gave the girl one dollar in payment. By way of change she returned me forty-nine pieces of soap, the size of a watercracker. I looked at her in astonishment, and she returned my look with equal surprise, when the police officer who witnessed the incident hastened to inform me that soap was the legal tender in many portions of the country for

small sums. I examined my change and found that each cake was stamped with the name of a town and of a manufacturer authorized by the government. The cakes of soap were worth 1½ cents each.
Afterwards in my travels I frequently received similar change. Many of the cakes showed signs of having been in the wash-tub; but the last, I made use of, more than once in my bath, and subsequently spent them.

A North Carolina Smoke.
RALEIGH, N. C., July 27.—R. P. Richardson's tobacco factory at Reidsville has been burned. The loss is said to be about \$35,000. Considerable machinery and a quantity of tobacco was burned. The fire was accidental, originating in the drying room.

How a Hill Traveled.
From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Just below Saveron, Rail-county, Missouri, is a very high, steep hill. Between the foot of this hill and the Mississippi river is a very narrow space—only a few feet. Along this space runs the Long Line railroad track. About a week ago some strange power over the hill rose from the balance of the range, and the whole hill, comprising several acres of ground, began to move slowly into the river, pushing seventy five yards of railroad ahead of it. This took the track up for several hundred yards on each side. The whole earth seemed to tremble, and strange noises were heard in the bowels of the earth. The spectacle is said to have been a grand one, and hundreds of persons flocked to see it. The hill moved at the rate of ten feet every twenty-four hours. Occasionally a small piece would break off and float down the river with large trees standing erect on it. In the morning the strange spectacle of a rising island going down the river.

Sweet Over the Falls and Drowned.
WASHINGTON, July 24.—Among the excursionists to the Great Falls of the Potomac yesterday were Alfred B. Robertson, a patent solicitor, and Hamilton Platt, a retired engineer at the Government printing office, both of this city. In the afternoon these gentlemen went in swimming, and being caught in the current were thrown with such force against the rocks that Mr. Robertson was disabled and in the sight of his wife and others was carried over the falls and drowned. Mr. Platt, in an almost hopeless condition, was forced in between the rocks, where he succeeded in sustaining himself until some parties on the rocks above threw him a rope, and he was pulled up, where he succeeded in reaching the shore.

Killed by Chicago Hotel Sewer Gas.
Special to the Chicago Herald.
EVANSTON, July 25.—Decide Perkins, nineteen years of age, daughter of A. H. H. Perkins, of Rockford, Illinois, died to-night at the Avenue house, where she was brought a few days ago in the hopes of saving her life from the effects of sewer gas contracted at a Chicago hotel.

Too Many Offices for One Man.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 27.—Rufus G. Malden, ex-selectman, chief of the fire department, deputy sheriff, town collector, etc., and present treasurer of the Hoosac Valley agricultural society, came into court this morning for sentence for larceny, to which he had pleaded guilty on Saturday, judge Bacon sentenced him to four years in the state prison.

Mexican Elections.
MATAMOROS, Mexico, July 27.—The recent congressional elections turned out generally in favor of the supporters of General Diaz, though the Benitez party is again gaining strength.

BAKING POWDER.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

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DISEASES IN STOCK.
The Pleuro-Pneumonia Bill to be Passed for Consideration in the Senate.

IN MEMORIAM.
JENKINS—Died, in Atlanta, Ga., July 27, 1882, Mrs. Lizzie Inman Jenkins, in the 28th year of her age.

FUNERAL NOTICE.
DEFOOR—Died, in this city, at 146 Luckie street, yesterday afternoon at 4:40, Mrs. Linda Myra Defoor, nee of H. C. Willingham, Mrs. H. C. Walker, of 146 Luckie street, and grandmother of B. F. Varborough, of Winslow's foundry. Their friends are requested to attend the funeral of the deceased at 12 o'clock to-day, 28th instant, at 146 Luckie street. The remains will be carried to Coweta county for interment on the 21st West Point train.

JENKINS—The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Jenkins and Mrs. Hugh T. Inman are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their sister, Mrs. Lizzie Inman Jenkins, from her late residence, No. 34 West Harris street, this (Friday) morning, July 28, 1882, at 10 o'clock.

R. H. KNAPP—AUCTIONEER.

PRYOR STREET RESIDENCE!
ELEGANT NEIGHBORHOOD!
SIX ROOMS!
GAS AND WATER!

Unless Previously Disposed of at Private Sale, I Will Sell at Public Auction, on the Premises, on Thursday, 11 A. M., August 4th.

THAT SUBSTANTIAL AND VERY CONVENIENT RESIDENCE, No. 186 South Pryor street, within five minutes' walk of the center of the city. The rooms are large, and the house is furnished throughout with the most modern conveniences. Numerous applications have been made to rent the premises, but the owner has given positive instructions to sell, though it may be readily leased for \$40 per month. Terms, half cash, balance six and twelve months, with 5 per cent interest. Real Estate Agent, 10 East Alabama St. July 28th 5p up to 10p next day.

AUCTION.
WILL BE SOLD AT THE STATION HOUSE, July 28, 1882, at 12 o'clock m., two head of cattle now in pound, unless redeemed by owners. July 28—4th. A. B. CONNOLLY, Chief Police.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY, NEAR Baltimore, for Girls, noted for healthfulness, and training thorough, instruction in the sciences of a Christian home. The next term will begin Sept. 20th. Rev. Arthur J. Rich, M.D., Refers to it. July 28—dim wed sat

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Dr. Price's SPECIAL.



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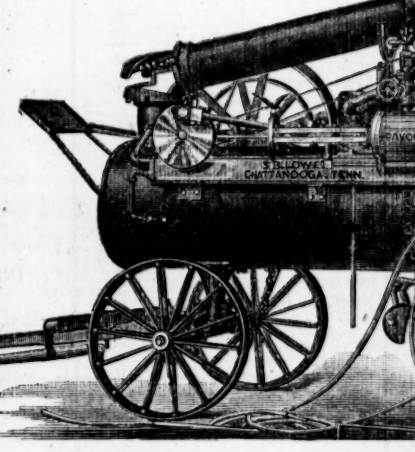
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Also, standard and dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apples, Nectarines, Almonds, Walnuts, Pecans, Mulberries, Quinces, Figs, Pomegranates, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, Asparagus and Grapes, including Puckington, Prentiss, Duchess and Lady Washington; and The Largest Stock of Hardy Ornamentals in the South. Cape Jessamines and Roses a Specialty.

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DIAMONDS! FINE JEWELRY!

STERLING SILVER-WARE, FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW, 31 WHITEHALL STREET, 6th-4th 5p

LISTEN, LISTEN, To the Words of Warning from One of South Carolina's Noblest Daughters.

Dr. V. R. Stone.

DEAR SIR—Please send me a half dozen bottles of your valuable APEPSIA. I have seen it do such remarkable cures in cases of Dyspepsia that I refer to try it for sick headache. When I feel the headache coming on I take two teaspoonfuls of APEPSIA, which arrests the trouble immediately and puts me to my ordinary life. I wish to convince the heads of every household that APEPSIA should always be kept on hand. I never intend being without it now that I find it as good for sick headache as it is for Dyspepsia. Hoping to receive your orders soon, I am yours respectfully, KATE S. VILLARD, Seminole, S. C.

APEPSIA!

The great scientific preparation will positively cure old chronic cases of Dyspepsia, Dyspeptic Fits, Sympietic Vertigo, and Dyspeptic Consumption, where every other known medicine has failed to give relief. I refer with pleasure to the following gentlemen of Savannah, whose characters are irrefragable: Dr. J. H. Halliwell, Charles S. Conner, Captain George M. Weymouth, Price \$1 per bottle. For sale by LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, and all retail druggists. V. R. STONE, M.D., Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

WARREN RAY, 62 South Street, New York, Will dispatch brig MYRONESS for Brunswick on Thursday, July 27th. Patronage of Atlanta merchants solicited. LITTLEFIELD & TISON, Agents, July 27 d2t Brunswick, Ga.

John T. Kridge vs. Thomas Echols—Motion to establish Deeds in Fulton Superior Court, Term 1882.

IT BEING REPRESENTED TO THE COURT that Thomas Echols, the defendant in the above stated case, resides out of this state. Ordered that service be perfected on him by three months notice in one of the Atlanta papers before the next term of said Court. This 17th April, 1882. GEORGE HILLYER, Judge S. C.

Georgia, Fulton County. I, C. H. Strong, Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the "order" in the above stated case, as appears of record on the minutes of this Court. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office. This 3d day of May, 1882. C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

John T. Kridge vs. the Heirs of Simon Kridge, deceased—Motion to establish lost Deeds in Superior Court, Full Term, 1882.

IT BEING REPRESENTED TO THE COURT that W. R. Kridge, Francis Rainey and Eliza Graham, heirs of Simon Kridge, deceased, reside out of this state. Ordered that they be served in this case by publication for three months, before the full term of said Court in one of the public gazettes published in Atlanta. This 17th April, 1882. GEORGE HILLYER, Judge S. C.

Georgia, Fulton County. I, C. H. Strong, Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the "order" in the above stated case as appears of record on the minutes of this Court. This May 3, 1882. I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office. C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

July 1—dim sun wed fri sat 1 4 5 6p d wly 8 or 2p

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROADS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 2, 1882. On and after SUNDAY, July 2, 1882, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

READ DOWN. No. 1. From Savannah. No. 3. Savannah, Lv. 7:30 a.m. Augusta, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Macon, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Atlanta, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Columbus, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Eufaula, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Albany, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Eatonton, Ar. 7:30 a.m.

READ UP. No. 13. From Atlanta. No. 15. Savannah, Lv. 8:00 a.m. Augusta, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Macon, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Atlanta, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Columbus, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Eufaula, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Albany, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Eatonton, Ar. 8:00 a.m.

No. 2. From Macon. No. 4. Savannah, Lv. 7:30 p.m. Augusta, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Macon, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Atlanta, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Columbus, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Eufaula, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Albany, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Eatonton, Ar. 7:30 p.m.

No. 3. From Macon. No. 5. Savannah, Lv. 8:00 p.m. Augusta, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Macon, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Atlanta, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Columbus, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Eufaula, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Albany, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Eatonton, Ar. 8:00 p.m.

No. 4. From Atlanta. No. 6. Savannah, Lv. 7:30 a.m. Augusta, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Macon, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Atlanta, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Columbus, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Eufaula, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Albany, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Eatonton, Ar. 7:30 a.m.

No. 5. From Atlanta. No. 7. Savannah, Lv. 8:00 a.m. Augusta, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Macon, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Atlanta, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Columbus, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Eufaula, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Albany, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Eatonton, Ar. 8:00 a.m.

No. 6. From Savannah. No. 8. Savannah, Lv. 7:30 p.m. Augusta, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Macon, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Atlanta, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Columbus, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Eufaula, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Albany, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Eatonton, Ar. 7:30 p.m.

No. 7. From Savannah. No. 9. Savannah, Lv. 8:00 p.m. Augusta, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Macon, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Atlanta, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Columbus, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Eufaula, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Albany, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Eatonton, Ar. 8:00 p.m.

No. 8. From Atlanta. No. 10. Savannah, Lv. 7:30 a.m. Augusta, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Macon, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Atlanta, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Columbus, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Eufaula, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Albany, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Eatonton, Ar. 7:30 a.m.

No. 9. From Atlanta. No. 11. Savannah, Lv. 8:00 a.m. Augusta, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Macon, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Atlanta, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Columbus, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Eufaula, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Albany, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Eatonton, Ar. 8:00 a.m.

No. 10. From Savannah. No. 12. Savannah, Lv. 7:30 p.m. Augusta, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Macon, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Atlanta, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Columbus, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Eufaula, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Albany, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Eatonton, Ar. 7:30 p.m.

No. 11. From Savannah. No. 13. Savannah, Lv. 8:00 p.m. Augusta, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Macon, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Atlanta, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Columbus, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Eufaula, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Albany, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Eatonton, Ar. 8:00 p.m.

No. 12. From Atlanta. No. 14. Savannah, Lv. 7:30 a.m. Augusta, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Macon, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Atlanta, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Columbus, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Eufaula, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Albany, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Eatonton, Ar. 7:30 a.m.

No. 13. From Atlanta. No. 15. Savannah, Lv. 8:00 a.m. Augusta, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Macon, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Atlanta, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Columbus, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Eufaula, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Albany, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Eatonton, Ar. 8:00 a.m.

No. 14. From Savannah. No. 16. Savannah, Lv. 7:30 p.m. Augusta, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Macon, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Atlanta, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Columbus, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Eufaula, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Albany, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Eatonton, Ar. 7:30 p.m.

No. 15. From Savannah. No. 17. Savannah, Lv. 8:00 p.m. Augusta, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Macon, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Atlanta, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Columbus, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Eufaula, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Albany, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Eatonton, Ar. 8:00 p.m.

No. 16. From Atlanta. No. 18. Savannah, Lv. 7:30 a.m. Augusta, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Macon, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Atlanta, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Columbus, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Eufaula, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Albany, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Eatonton, Ar. 7:30 a.m.

No. 17. From Atlanta. No. 19. Savannah, Lv. 8:00 a.m. Augusta, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Macon, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Atlanta, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Columbus, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Eufaula, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Albany, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Eatonton, Ar. 8:00 a.m.

No. 18. From Savannah. No. 20. Savannah, Lv. 7:30 p.m. Augusta, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Macon, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Atlanta, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Columbus, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Eufaula, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Albany, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Eatonton, Ar. 7:30 p.m.

No. 19. From Savannah. No. 21. Savannah, Lv. 8:00 p.m. Augusta, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Macon, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Atlanta, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Columbus, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Eufaula, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Albany, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Eatonton, Ar. 8:00 p.m.

No. 20. From Atlanta. No. 22. Savannah, Lv. 7:30 a.m. Augusta, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Macon, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Atlanta, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Columbus, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Eufaula, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Albany, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Eatonton, Ar. 7:30 a.m.

No. 21. From Atlanta. No. 23. Savannah, Lv. 8:00 a.m. Augusta, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Macon, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Atlanta, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Columbus, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Eufaula, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Albany, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Eatonton, Ar. 8:00 a.m.

No. 22. From Savannah. No. 24. Savannah, Lv. 7:30 p.m. Augusta, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Macon, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Atlanta, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Columbus, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Eufaula, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Albany, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 7:30 p.m. Eatonton, Ar. 7:30 p.m.

No. 23. From Savannah. No. 25. Savannah, Lv. 8:00 p.m. Augusta, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Macon, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Atlanta, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Columbus, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Eufaula, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Albany, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 8:00 p.m. Eatonton, Ar. 8:00 p.m.

No. 24. From Atlanta. No. 26. Savannah, Lv. 7:30 a.m. Augusta, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Macon, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Atlanta, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Columbus, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Eufaula, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Albany, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 7:30 a.m. Eatonton, Ar. 7:30 a.m.

No. 25. From Atlanta. No. 27. Savannah, Lv. 8:00 a.m. Augusta, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Macon, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Atlanta, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Columbus, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Eufaula, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Albany, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Milledgeville, Ar. 8:00 a.m. Eatonton, Ar. 8:00 a.m.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN
BROKERAND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
STOCKS AND BONDS

Will Pay the Highest Market Price.

Office, No. 10 East Alabama St.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

apr29-dly bond tin cal

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, July 27, 1882.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

BID. ASKED.

Ga. 5s.....102 104

Ga. 6s.....102 104

Ga. 7s.....102 104

Ga. 8s.....102 104

Ga. 9s.....102 104

Ga. 10s.....102 104

Ga. 11s.....102 104

Ga. 12s.....102 104

Ga. 13s.....102 104

Ga. 14s.....102 104

Ga. 15s.....102 104

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Ga. 100s.....102 104

Ga. 101s.....102 104

Ga. 102s.....102 104

Ga. 103s.....102 104

Ga. 104s.....102 104

Openture.	High.	Low.	Clos.
July.....1 2/3	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
August.....2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
September.....3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4

CLEAR RIB SIDER.

August.....12 25

September.....12 25

October.....12 25

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March.....12 25

April.....12 25

May.....12 25

June.....12 25

July.....12 25

August.....12 25

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad Co.

TIME TABLE.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN DIVISION.

IN EFFECT JUNE 25, 1882.

READ DOWNWARD.

Day Exp. Night Exp.

8:45 a.m. 5:30 p.m.

11:25 a.m. 8:14 p.m.

12:25 p.m. 9:12 p.m.

12:47 p.m. 9:35 p.m.

1:16 p.m. 10:05 p.m.

1:50 p.m. 10:45 p.m.

3:00 p.m. 12:25 a.m.

3:40 p.m. 1:05 a.m.

7:30 p.m. 6:30 a.m.

10:25 p.m. 9:35 a.m.

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CITY NEWS.

THE REGULAR RECORD OF CURRENT LOCAL EVENTS.

The City Court meets next Monday. Umbrellas are in demand yesterday. The police had a quiet day yesterday. There is a demand for good brick in Atlanta.

The state treasurer's office is undergoing repairs. The paid fire department is in good working order. The livery stables did a thriving business yesterday. There was a big demand for good houses yesterday.

The city was crowded with watermelon wagons yesterday. The revival at Evans chapel grows in interest every night. Several light and refreshing showers fell yesterday afternoon.

There was an unusually large number of farmers in the city yesterday. The peach crop is being marketed rapidly. Car loads reach the city every day.

The alarm of fire yesterday was caused by a burning chimney on Forsyth street. The scavenger carts' rounds during the day is a nuisance that should be abated.

Mr. Robert Boylston fell through the elevator at Crane & Boylston's, on Pryor street, day before yesterday, but escaped without any serious injury.

Mr. Dickson, the painter who broke his leg some weeks ago by falling from the scaffold at the Kennesaw building, is able to be about on crutches.

"So They Were Married" is undoubtedly the most popular novel of the summer season. Holman, Collins & Co., the Marietta street booksellers, have sold over thirty copies in the illustrated Franklin Square edition.

REAL ESTATE AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Van Winkle is filling a large order from Alabama. Mrs. Sandford is building a pretty cottage on Tenth street.

Winship's foundry was never so full of work as it is now.

Mr. John Ryan is building several pretty cottages on Keweenaw street.

There are six residences in course of construction on McAfee street.

LaFontaine & Tutwiler are working nearly fifty men at their mills, on Mitchell street.

The broom factory on Marietta street yesterday shipped three car loads of brooms to New York.

McCombs & Meakin are constructing one of the largest engines and boilers ever used in the south.

Mr. J. M. Harris has purchased a lot on Jackson street and will build a pretty residence there.

Nell's new soap factory buildings on Marietta street are handsome structures, and the proprietors are doing a good trade in their barrels.

Jarvis, the buggy builder, who has just completed his fine shops on Line street, has just completed a fine bread delivery wagon for a bakery in Rome.

Haiman has been in the habit of purchasing his plow material in Indiana, but he is now building a house in which to season wood, and will hereafter use Georgia timber exclusively.

Messrs. Frierson & Leak yesterday sold a six room house on Harris, near Luckie, for \$1,500; a vacant lot in the rear of the residence for \$400; two houses on Luckie street for \$1,200, and \$1,200, and two lots on Luckie street for \$150.

Captain Maddox, the contractor, is now engaged upon the new buildings of Winship Bros., the foundrymen. They have torn away the old moulding shop and are now rebuilding the same, as well as making other additions to their already large buildings.

Messrs. Norman and Humphries, the architects, are engaged upon the plans for the St. Luke church, which is soon to be built at the corner of Peachtree and Wheat streets. The cost of the building cannot yet be ascertained, neither is it a certainty that the building will be erected as there is some talk of moving the present structure on Walton street known as St. Luke's church.

A Post-Office Abolished. Tray, a post-office in Habersham county, has been abolished by the authorities in Washington. Letters intended for that point should now be addressed to Soque.

A Broken Arm. Yesterday afternoon Sarah Hook, a ten year old colored girl, fell from a wagon upon which she was riding on Forsyth street. In falling her left arm became entangled in the wheel and was broken just below the elbow.

Mr. Patterson Sick. Mr. M. L. Patterson, chief deputy in the office of Revenue Collector Johnson, was taken very sick yesterday afternoon while at work in the office. A physician was called in and in a short time he was partially relieved.

Going to Ohio. On the 13th of August the colored military excursion will leave Atlanta for Ohio. The present indications are that the excursion will be a very large one. Every military company in Atlanta except McHenry's, has decided to make the trip.

Before the Commissioner. Yesterday Matthew Strickland, of Guinnett county, was before Commissioner W. B. Smith, charged with illicit retailing and removing of distilled spirits. He was discharged. Pleasant Wooden, of Fulton county, will be tried to-day.

Bitten by a Dog. Wednesday evening as Belle Jenkins, a colored woman, was passing down Fillmore street, and when near Bell street, she was set upon by a large bull-dog which belongs to a negro man who resides in that vicinity, and badly bitten about the neck and shoulders.

A Sad Death. Mrs. Lizzie Jenkins of this city, died night before last at her residence on Harris street, after a short but painful illness. Mrs. Jenkins was a lady of great amiability and was dearly loved by all who knew her. Her remains will be laid to rest in Oakland to-day.

Police Court. Judge Glenn's matinee was an interesting one yesterday morning, and the audience was unusually large. The programme was a varied one, but the plain drunks were rather a noticeable feature. When the curtain went down the city treasury was \$57.95 richer, and the city chain-gang four persons larger.

Chops Off Two Fingers. Yesterday morning the Potts, an employee in a butcher shop near the old rolling mill, lost two fingers of his left hand. He was engaged chopping a bone with a meat cleaver, and by a glancing blow managed to sever two fingers from his left hand. One finger was

amputated near the hand and the other near the first joint.

Colored Odd Fellows. Pride of Georgia Lodge of colored Odd Fellows will celebrate its fifth anniversary on the 1st of August. Lodges from Richmond, Charlotte, Nashville and other places have been invited, and delegations are expected from many Georgia lodges. There will be a large street parade during the day, and some kind of an entertainment at night.

A Knife Wound. Early yesterday morning Henry Amis, a colored employe at 252 Marietta street, was stabbed in the left hip with a large butcher knife, and now he is at his home suffering greatly. The injured man was playing with a fellow laborer in the butcher shop when he was attacked by the knife which was used to cut the bone. As the knife came out of the wound it cut a long gash.

Stealing Chickens. Yesterday morning as Andy Harris, a one-eyed mule, was passing Kenner, Tibbs & Co's grocery house, on Mitchell street, he spied several chickens tied together, and could not resist the temptation to gather them unto himself. Subsequently the chickens were missed, and Officer Baird gathered Andy together and took him to the station-house. The chickens were recovered. The grocers declined to prosecute the case, and Andy was released.

The Street Hacks. The drivers of street hacks are now greatly agitated over a police order causing their removal from their old stand on Wall street near the Kimball house. They say that they pay as much license as any livery man who is in the city, and that they should not be moved about. They declare that their business is greatly increased by the change, and that their horses suffer by being removed from the shade given by the Kimball house to the hot sun near the car shed.

Dwelling Destroyed. The dwelling of Mr. Sam Martin, who resides near the water-works, was destroyed by fire about dark day before yesterday. The building was a one story, four room structure and contained at the time of its destruction all the wearing apparel of the family. The fire had its origin in a defective flue in the cook room and had made such headway when discovered, that it was impossible to save the building. Fortunately for Mr. Martin he succeeded in removing nearly everything from the house. There was no insurance.

Produce the Goods. While a party of gentlemen were discussing the age of Mr. Thomas's old mule "Jeff," yesterday afternoon, in front of Messrs. Frierson & Leak's real estate office on Marietta, Mr. E. H. Alcott, one of those present, said: "There's nothing I know of a goose that is twenty-eight years old. He belongs to Mr. W. J. Dickey, of Fannin county, and is known by everybody for miles around. The goose was hatched the same day that Mr. Dickey's daughter was born, and has been about the farm ever since. If you don't believe the story, I can produce the goose."

Seriously Injured. Whilst engaged loading a day on Decatur street yesterday afternoon, near the Air Line depot, Tom Moffett, the drayman, met with a serious and well nigh fatal accident. At the time the accident happened Moffett was putting a box on his dray, but his grip on his load gave way and instantly he was crushed to the ground under the heavy weight. The accident was witnessed by several parties, who ran to the drayman's aid and rescued him from his perilous position. When rescued it was ascertained that he had been badly injured and that blood was flowing from his nose, mouth and ears. As soon as possible he was removed to his home on Green's Ferry avenue, where he is resting quietly at a late hour last night.

Georgia Republicans. The executive committee of the republican party of the state will meet in the senate chamber at ten o'clock Monday to arrange for the celebration of the centennial of the adoption of the constitution on Wednesday. The following are members of the committee:

First district—John Deveau. Second district—John Few. Third district—J. S. Small. Fourth district—J. C. Beall. Fifth district—John L. Conley. Sixth district—J. F. Long. Seventh district—J. W. White. Eighth district—W. H. Heard. Ninth district—W. H. Heard.

From the state at large—W. H. Johnson, James Longstreet, A. E. Beck, Edwin Belcher, W. A. Pledger, W. W. Brown, J. F. Johnson.

Looking for Ladies. A detective from a Tennessee town spent yesterday and last night in Atlanta searching for two young ladies who ran away from their homes one day last week and who are supposed to be leading disreputable lives in Atlanta. The detective was accompanied by a police officer, and although both used every precaution to keep their search a profound secret, it leaked out. The young ladies are said to be thoroughly educated and refined, and one of them is really beautiful. A thorough search of the town has so far failed to reveal their whereabouts, but it is believed that they are both secreted in this city. It has been ascertained beyond a question that they came here since their arrival at the city shed had led to nothing. The gentleman who is with the detective is greatly grieved about his wayward daughter, and expresses a willingness to give up any amount of money in order to reclaim her.

Death of an Aged Mule. Yesterday a mule belonging to S. P. Thomas, who resides in the western portion of the city, died after having lingered in this world of sorrow for more than twenty years. The mule was an old iron gray, and has been in Mr. Thomas's possession for many years. On his left fore shoulder he has borne for years the "C. S." brand. During the war he belonged to the Confederate government, and for nearly four years aided in pulling a factor of a Confederate wagon train. After the war he fell into the hands of a darkey who finally sold him to Mr. Thomas. For fifteen years he has been known as old Jeff and during that time has done many days' hard work. Age did not seem to bother him and until a few days ago Jeff stood up to the rack and ate his ration of fodder with a good appetite. One day last week he was over-heated and since then he has been declining until yesterday morning when he died. Bag for the hard work on that hot day Jeff might never have died.

He Was Not Released. Ordinary Calhoun tried a habeas corpus case yesterday. On the 13th of September, 1881, Jerry Hinton, colored, was tried and convicted of gaming, and a sentence of \$20 and costs or three months in the chain-gang was imposed. A motion for a new trial was made but was overruled. The case was taken to the supreme court, and the prisoner was discharged on bond pending the action of the supreme court. The supreme court confirmed the decision of the court below. The prisoner was surrendered by his bondsmen to the sheriff on the 23rd of April, and on the 21st of May the clerk of the superior court was notified that he was in jail, and he was immediately sent out to the chain-gang to begin his service of three months. His wife holding the idea that he would be entitled to a discharge three months from the date of his delivery to the sheriff sued out a writ of habeas corpus. The case was tried yesterday and the ordinary ruled that the execution of the sentence did not begin until his delivery to the chain-gang, and that Hinton will have to serve until August 1st.

ON TO TULLAHOMA.

SOUTHERN SUNDAY SCHOOLS ASSEMBLY NEXT MONTH.

An Enterprise Intended to Promote the Moral and Intellectual Growth of the Country and to afford Summer Recreation to all Classes, and to Promote Intellectual Culture.

A representative of THE CONSTITUTION meeting with a gentleman who has long been identified with the Sunday-school cause in this state, inquired of him as to the general outlook. He responded that it was highly encouraging, and cited the fact that the subject of instructing children in the Bible had become one of absorbing interest. The people were seeking for all the light possible upon this matter. There was a widespread sentiment in the south in favor of enlarging the facilities of instruction and more thorough preparation for the work by all engaged in it. In obedience to this general desire a preliminary Sunday-school assembly of all the southern states has been called to meet at Tullahoma, Tenn., on the 17th of August, and continue several days in session. The object of that assembly is clearly defined in the call to be "for the purpose of establishing, organizing and locating a general southern Sunday-school assembly, to meet annually at such time and place as may be selected for that purpose."

The CONSTITUTION reporter suggested that perhaps the people of the south were not sufficiently alive to the benefits to be derived from the gathering.

This elicited an emphatic reply from the gentleman interviewed—"you are laboring under a great mistake. The people are thoroughly aroused on this subject. Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi have already called a meeting. North Carolina, Tennessee, the All-Healing springs, near King's mountain, with buildings costing \$18,000, and several other points are spoken of. One gentleman suggests Florida, because there is much water there."

Toccoa, Ga., is willing to give the falls and the lands around it for this purpose. So it will be perceived that the feeling is not confined to one section."

Here again THE CONSTITUTION's doubting reporter asked if there was not too much disposition as to the locality as to produce a discord and prevent an agreement upon any place.

"Not in the least. As the enterprise is not intended to make money for itself or enhance the pecuniary interests of others, but designed to promote the moral and intellectual growth of the country, while it affords a summer recreation to all classes of persons and a means of high order of social culture and enjoyment free from questionable sports and pastimes and suited in its methods to the highest Christian refinement of the age, the absorbing question will be 'what place will meet the requirements necessary for permanent success?'"

"In that case," ventured the reporter, "much depends upon the requirements. 'What are those requirements?'"

"While it would seem that centrality would have much to do with settling the location, it enters very little into the essential elements of success. Centrality would be desirable, but if not to be had, its absence is not fatal. 'There are four essential points that cannot be disregarded and must be secured, in order to secure success. 1. Accessibility by rail is very important. Transportation enters largely into the attendance. Those who have attended centennials and other gatherings, a mile or two even distant from a railroad know the fatal objection to a point of that character. It must be close to a railroad; not only that, but to a railroad whose length of lines gives it power, and who evinces an abiding interest in it. 2. An abundance of pure air and water. The location must be one where there is ample room for expansion, and where no crowded town with filthy streets can poison either the air or the greater the distance from a city the better. 3. The location should be one possessing scenic attractions. There must be something in the surroundings to attract, inspire and awe. 4. A very important requisite is that the location must be one free from malarial diseases and epidemics. Though a place possessed all the others, and lacked this, it would be fatal to the success of the gathering. 'How is such an institution to be gotten up?'"

"There is but one practical way, and that is the organization of a stock company, with capital sufficient to carry out the project in motion. A legal body can receive contributions for this purpose and will inspire confidence. With concert of action the work can be accomplished."

"Is not this movement a sudden inspiration?"

"No, sir. It has been gaining slowly since the meeting of the International Sunday-school convention in Atlanta (when it was first suggested) and is the legitimate sequence of that convention."

Here the reporter remembered that something of the kind had been spoken of at Savannah, to be located at or near Tullahoma Falls, and he asked:

"Is there not such an institution to be located at Tullahoma Falls, and will not the Tullahoma meeting conflict with it?"

"The meeting at Tullahoma does not conflict with what is contemplated at Tullahoma. It is in accord with the spirit of the Tullahoma enterprise. Those who are conducting the meeting at Tullahoma are Christian gentlemen, having no view of other object but the good of the cause. I feel confident that they will heartily favor Tullahoma. The matter was first suggested in Atlanta in 1878, and attracted the attention of their State Sunday-school convention. At that meeting of that body last May in Savannah the whole matter was referred to a committee consisting of J. R. West, Savannah; J. W. Wallace, Augusta; J. B. Estes, Gainesville; Lamar Cobb, Athens; J. C. Hartney, J. Kinball, Sidney Burr, Atlanta; M. A. Candier, W. G. Whitby, DeKalb county. That committee have prepared a charter for a stock company, called the Tullahoma association, with a capital stock of \$25,000 (shares \$25 each) and power to increase it to \$250,000. It is free from sectional, sectarian and political influences, having for its object the industrial, mental, moral and religious improvement of the people. The intention of the corporation is to prepare and control accommodations for the assembly of Sunday school conventions, temperance, educational, literary, moral and christian gatherings. The corporations embrace leading educational, temperance, literary, Sunday school and christian men in the south. The charter will soon be approved, when the company will proceed to work, and I assure you they mean to succeed."

"With the organization perfected, there is no question of the success. Several handsome donations to it are awaiting that event."

"The scope of the Tullahoma association is wider than that of a Sunday-school assembly. It takes in all, as you perceive, and I even look for large agricultural congresses to be held there. It possesses all the requisites, and Nature has marked it out as the very location."

"Under the inspiration of the several gatherings here, I see in the future grand results attained in all the fields covered by these several associations. In the near future I see not Sunday, but Bible schools all over the land, where parent and children unite in studying together the written Word, and where those who teach the Bible are taught not only by earthly instructors, but by the Great Teacher."

A Bad Customer. Yesterday a fourth ward white woman who for some months has been making frequent appeals to the city for aid applied to Dr. Martin for a certificate for 50 cents worth of provisions. She was furnished with the certificate, and according to the usual course, was carried to Mr. William

JOHN RYAN.

Invites particular attention to the Extraordinary Bargains which he is offering in his

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

1,000 pieces India Linen 10 cents yard. Magnificent assortment of Victoria Lawns, Muslin d'India, Polka Dot Swiss, French Organdies, White Swiss, White and Colored Mulls, Piques, India Mulls, Nainsook, Linen Lawns, Jaconet Mulls, Bishop Lawns, Polka Dot Mulls, etc., AT NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES.

LACES & EMBROIDERIES.

500 pieces LACE, including all the most desirable makes, such as follows: Spanish Madras Point, Guipure, Cluney, Maltese, Valenciennes, Torchon, Oriental, etc., will be sold regardless of cost to make room for

NEW FALL GOODS.

Having determined to reduce my stock of Embroideries as much as possible, I have marked them all down fully

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

Consequently those wishing anything nice in Mull, Nainsook, Swiss or Cambric Embroideries will save money by purchasing within the NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

FOULARD SILKS.

I have just received 25 pieces Foulard Silks, desirable patterns and choice quality, which will be sold at 50 cents per yard. Also, a splendid lot of BLACK SILKS at all prices from 50 cents to \$3.50 per yard.

HOSIERY!

250 dozen Misses' full regular made Hose just received which will be sold at 25 cents and 35 cents per pair. Also, 100 dozen Gents' fine Hose full regular made, worth 50 cents pair, will be sold at 25 cents pair; consequently any person requiring anything in the Hosiery line will find it to their interest to call at

JOHN RYAN'S,

61 WHITEHALL, AND 68 AND 70 BROAD STREETS.

HOWELL, COUNCILMAN FROM THE FOURTH WARD.

For his approval. Mr. Howell noticed some awkwardly made figures on the face of the certificate amounting to the sum of one dollar instead of fifty cents. He told the woman to take it back and have it straightened out. The woman disappeared and soon returned with the figures all properly fixed up. Mr. Howell then examined the certificate and the woman took it to the store of Mr. Mahoney, but when it reached there Mr. Mahoney noticed that the amount had been altered in Mr. Howell's order from fifty cents to a dollar. He called on Mr. Howell and carried it back to Mr. Howell and related the facts. Mr. Howell was soon called upon by the woman and a little boy, who stated that the figures had been altered by a negro boy in Jennings town. Mr. Howell did not prosecute the parties for the forgery.

MR. HEMPHILL'S CHICKEN.

The Tale of a Chicken as Related by the Constitution's Business Manager.

Strange as it may seem, the chicken, whose tale is here told, had no tail, and to this to a certain extent, is due its life of trouble and care. It was a very uncommon chicken. It had no feathers, and it was, perhaps, on account of these peculiarities, that the whole business manager adopted the chicken, christened it "Sam," and determined to stand by him to the end of his career.

Yesterday a reporter determined to delve into the mystery and see what was the matter with him.

He was seated in his back office, his feet resting on the table, his hat slipped loosely over his eyes, and his hands up to his ears. The reporter walked slowly in the door and gazed at him. "What's the matter—cotton short?"

"A shake of the head. 'Then what's the matter?' 'Sam,' was the reply. 'Sam who?' 'Tell me about it.' 'No, it's too late now, he's gone.' 'Sam who did you say?' 'Nobody,' he replied, 'my chicken.' 'What about your chicken?' 'Three months ago I picked up the little fellow, friendless and homeless. I determined to raise it; to teach it tricks. He soon grew to know me and soon I had trained him sufficiently to show him to a considerable advantage. He would jump over a stick and chirp, and do other tricks when ordered. One day I came down town and on returning found that he had been dropped from the third story window. He had almost no feathers on him at the time, and by the time I had reached home, the other chickens on the place had taken every one off, and were treating the poor little fellow shamefully. I took him, nursed him carefully, even letting him sleep in my room, and he never would go to sleep unless I had my hand on him. Another time he was lost during a heavy rain storm and could be found nowhere. For a whole day I hunted, and at night found him nestled under the limbs of a bush in the yard. He knew me immediately and ran to me. He has been bitten by every dog on the street, stepped on by every person, and still lived. I started the tale over again, and he hasn't seen him since; can't find him anywhere. Went through the back gate I think. That's all."

Just before the touching story had been finished Judge Lumpkin had come in, and on leaving the office the reporter heard the B. M. start the tale over again, and the judge was taking out his red bandanna.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Cincinnati and Georgia Offices Removed—Removal of the Cincinnati Station.

The Cincinnati and Georgia railroad track has been completed to Dallas, in Paulding county, and trains are now making daily trips to that village. From Dallas to the tunnel, the point at which a temporary halt is now being made, is eight miles, but nine-tenths of the grading on this span has been finished, and the remaining one-tenth will be ready for the rail long before daylight is made to shine through the tunnel upon which so much hard work is now being expended. This tunnel, which is practically the unfinished link between Atlanta and Rome, is nine hundred feet long and it will require a great deal of hard, heavy work to complete it. The workmen find the rock and slate very obstinate to deal with, and it is highly probable that many weeks will yet be consumed in completing this underground passage. Beyond the tunnel the grading has been completed to Rome, and track-laying is now going from that end of the road. It is generally believed that the tunnel will be finished by the 15th day of September, and then but a few days will elapse before the road is driven, and Atlanta and Rome will thus be brought closer together.

OFFICES REMOVED. Yesterday the general office of the Cincinnati and Georgia railroad company were removed from the corner of Broad and Alabama streets to the handsome two-story brick building at the corner of Hunter and Forsyth streets, opposite Taylor's livery stable.

The new quarters are large, convenient and well adapted to their present use. The rooms are large, well lighted and well ventilated, and the local officials of this great thoroughfare are bound to be comfortable. The offices of Major W. V. McCracken, assistant superintendent; Mr. M. N. Beatty, assistant division superintendent; Mr. J. J. Griffin, assistant general freight and passenger agent; and Mr. G. C. Weitzel, superintendent of telegraph and train dispatch, are in the building. Each of these gentlemen look as pleasant and happy in their quarters as they deserve to be.

There is a rumor going the rounds to the effect that the Georgia railroad company is contemplating the removal of the depot building at the mouth of Alabama street and the sale of a portion of the new now used by them for depot purposes. It is stated that the brick building will be moved to Bell street, and that Alabama street will then be opened to Bell, and that lots will be sold on both sides of the street. The company owns a fine lot in rear of the present depot building and could well afford to sustain this rumor by doing as it indicates.

The distance from Alabama street to Bell street is eight hundred feet, and if the depot is removed and the company places the land on the market, there will be a good chance for business men to invest. The new street would be eight hundred feet long, thus facing one thousand and six hundred front feet of land upon the market. It is estimated that the ground would readily bring two hundred dollars per front or \$320,000.

To strengthen and build up the system, a trial will convince you that Brown's Iron Bitters is the best medicine made.

THE LUCKY LOTTERY TICKET.

It Wins \$15,000 for its Owner, Mr. Wm. W. Irwin, of this City.

As a general rule, men who draw prizes in a lottery are few and far between, but this city has been singularly fortunate in that respect, as several citizens have of late gotten small fortunes in that way. The last fortunate one is Mr. Wm. W. Irwin, a clerk in the general freight office of the L. and N. railroad, at Second and Main. Mr. Irwin yesterday, while working at his desk in the office, received an official-looking document bearing the New Orleans postmark, and upon opening it he discovered, to his great surprise and joy, that it was an official notification that he had drawn one-fifth of the capital price of \$75,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery, amounting to

\$15,000. The lucky ticket was No. 83,075, and was purchased by Mr. Irwin several days ago, and put carelessly aside as being of but little value. Some time before the drawing previous to this one Mr. Irwin purchased the first lottery ticket he ever had anything to do with, and it was very nearly the number which drew the capital prize. He then thought as he had come so near it, he would try again, and this time purchased one-fifth of the ticket which produced such golden results. Mr. Irwin is a middle-aged man, married, and has a small family. He had been connected with the freight office of the L. and N. for several years, and has been a faithful worker, and has many friends both in the office and out of it who are proud in their congratulations.—Louisville Courier-Journal, July 14.

Only Two Little Months, and now more than thirty of the leading grocers of Atlanta are selling the celebrated DIAMOND PATENT FLOUR, and guarantee it the best that comes to Georgia.

Summing up the State Springs. The following are the names of the families who are already going to State Springs: W. P. Idman, George W. Parrott, W. S. Everett, J. F. Simpson, E. E. Rawson, W. R. Hammond, C. A. Collier, Samuel Martin, H. G. Kuhrt, W. K. Austin, J. T. Brock, Lewis Redwine, E. Rosenfeld, A. Rosenfeld, T. H. Bell, J. D. Collins, W. G. Richards and others. The list is being extended every day. Also Rome, Macon, Columbus, etc., are well represented.

Atlanta at State Springs. Atlanta has a large delegation of her best citizens at State Springs, East Tennessee. The wonderful properties of the celebrated Tate water, the one and only accommodation, make Tate Springs the favorite with Georgians. Write for pamphlet. Elsewhere see partial list of Atlantians at Tate Springs.

Notice to Passengers. On and after August 1st, 1882, parties wishing baggage checked must have it delivered at baggage room not later than twenty minutes before time of the train it is going on, or it will not be checked. This order is positive and will be strictly enforced.

Union Passenger Depot State Master. Atlanta, Ga., July 21st, 1882. [21 daugl 7p]

Catonsville Excursions. Round trip tickets to Catonsville, including room and board, \$10.00. Round trip tickets, including dinner, \$3. For sale only at Western and Atlantic ticket office. July 27th

Only Two Little Months Ago. Mr. I. S. Mitchell, the successful and popular grocer on Whitehall street, bought the first lot of DIAMOND PATENT FLOUR that was ever offered to any retailer in Atlanta.

From the Great Drug House of the Northwest. CHICAGO, July 14th, 1882.

We do not hesitate to say that for a year past we have sold more of your Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) than all other blood purifiers combined and with most astonishing results. One gentleman who used half a dozen bottles says that it has done him more good than treatment which cost him \$1,000. Another man had used it for a scrofulous affection, reports a permanent cure from its use. Yours truly, VASHTAACK, STEVENSON & Co.

Hot Springs, Ark., July 17th, 1882. I have had what my physicians termed eczema for over eight years, and came here years ago to this place to live in order that I might be cured. During that time I energetically applied all the healing art of the physician here (both internal and external) in connection with the celebrated Thermal hot baths, and in addition have taken more than a hundred bottles of various medicines without the desired result. Up to three months ago I almost believed my case incurable, and began taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) with all the skepticism possible, although the eruption was at first worse, yet there were some signs of improvement, and after three months use of S. S. S. I am sound and well, not a sign of the eruption, my skin smooth, and clear, and my general health as good as it ever was. There are any doubting ones, let them write to me here.

D. N. PEARL.

